

# OREGON REPUBLICAN.

VOL. 1.

DALLAS, OREGON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1870.

NO. 39.

**The Oregon Republican**  
Is Issued Every Saturday Afternoon at  
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

BY P. C. SULLIVAN.

OFFICE—Main street, between Court and  
Mill streets, two doors south of the Postoffice.

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## Success.

[From the Technologist.]

The great aim of life is to succeed. The spirit of emulation in man makes him shrink from the idea of failure, while the satisfaction anticipated from success spurs him on to greater efforts. From the fact that nothing is so successful as success, that is, that nothing is so taking to the popular mind as to see one succeed, the bent of human inclination is to succeed, even though it be at the expense of merit. The presumption is that, if a man succeeds, he is meritorious, and, ignoring all attendant circumstances, this judgment is correct. But take a case. A physician of the body is engaged to a young lady who was afterwards intimate with a physician of souls. In the exchange of courtesies, the minister has occasion to write to the young lady, and the doctor takes offense at the letter, and writes an insulting reply, which induces the minister to contend for the hand of the lady, and, either owing to the weakness of the fair sex, or because he is the better man, he wins. Of course the doctor's heart did not break, for such is not a characteristic of the profession. Now, granting that the domestic did succeed, was he not devoid of all honor and merit in the case? Or, to put the case differently, is not he who deceys another man's intended, even though he wins, just as heartless a creature as he who entices another man's wife?

This much is, however, clear, that merit and success are different things. There may be success and no merit, as there may be a great deal of merit with success; while, on the other hand, there may be great merit and no success at all. The distinction between success and merit is a thing that is too often lost sight of in the battle of life, and especially so in reference to the young and inexperienced. The grounds of success may be nothing but the basest of means, accompanied with a good amount of tact, or, perhaps, the merest accident, while the grounds of merit must be in themselves valuable, as, for example, when one man, by roguery, succeeds in business, and an honest dealer fails.

For all practical purposes, men may be classed under three heads. First, the aimless, which constitutes that great crowd of beings which is content to live on what they can get from day to day, or what fortune or good luck may send them. It is made up of both rich and poor, high and low. They are creatures good, and creatures bad, which, like the knots and the bugs, live out their days by doing a certain quantity of "knawing and humming," and then die, and the world never knows that they have lived. These people succeed in only one thing, that is, in reaching the end of their days, and, as it is the only thing undertaken by them, they deserve the gratitude of the community, at least, for this.

Another class of men are those who have aims, but who are impatient, and want fast. These men plan well, but fail in execution. If they sometimes had patience to wait, or if they possessed tact to adapt when a portion of their scheme goes wrong, they might yet attain some measure of success. Being impatient, they are afflicted with an attendant evil, that of being over sanguine. Their plans are always made up largely of bright hopes, and when they find how much more difficult it is to realize than to anticipate great things, they lose faith in their own schemes, and abandon one that is half tried, for another that is no better in itself, but

charms merely because it is new and untried. This class of men accomplish most in connection with others. They have talents for organizing, and are useful as employees, or as silent partners, or stockholders in companies where they can work under a supervising head that has executive ability. These good, generous people never can see that Montesquieu's maxim, "Success in most things depends upon knowing how long it takes to succeed," applies to them individually. As sure as they meet with some measure of success, they become so elated that they at once destroy it. Just as sure as one of these exuberant fellows makes one hundred dollars, he will feel so rich that he will spend twice the sum.

The third class are the men of purpose and tact, those who plan well, and execute well. They are the successful men of the world, and constitute the pith and stamina of society. They are the bottom stock of the social compact. They are a cautious, slow, but sure race. They are the men who know that they seldom lose anything valuable by taking time for consideration, and that often, much is lost through haste. They know how to wait for success, and, while waiting, they battle to succeed. When once they reach success, people wonder, and well they may, for but few know the trials these deserving men undergo. Let such as think it only fun to be meritorious and successful at the same time read the history of inventing the sewing-machine, the history of the rubber manufacture, or the "Life of Horace Greeley," they will seek for no better proofs to dispel the illusion.

Success, now, in the true and highest sense, is a success that combines merit just in proportion to the measure of success. It can be attained only through careful and prolonged efforts, at the same time the purpose being good and the means employed legitimate. The world is so dazzled with a show of success in every department of life, that young people have little or no patience to wait before they win. Sham and show receive so much applause, that there seems to be danger lest humbug turn out to be the most deserving of favor. The central idea of American education is success at any cost, and by almost any means that will escape the clutch of civil law. The general impression is, that there can be no such thing as success in business if it be done fairly and honestly. Success serves as a cloak to cover all sorts of evil schemes. He who succeeds is sure to receive the congratulation of his friends, even though it be with a twinkle of the eye that speaks what the tongue dare not utter. Steady, honest, old-fashioned integrity is so rare and at such a discount, that young men entering business are swept away at once by the current of recognized trickery and deception. A man's word is looked upon as a thing to be kept just so far as it is convenient to do so.

Punctuality, the only real point in an agreement, is the last thing thought of. To be ready with an excuse is the highest aim of popular virtue. The honest man, if one be ever found, does nothing but what everyone may expect of him, while he who deceives in nine cases, and acts justly in one, is counted very meritorious, the nine cases of deception serving to set off, by way of contrast, the one trustworthy act, and to secure the prodigal's appreciation. Integrity becomes a commodity, and like everything else, succumbs to the idea of success. There is no justification of these evil practices sought or desired, further than that it is custom. Everybody does it, therefore, everybody must do it, is the prevailing sentiment. To get the better of a bargain, when known to be by deception, is reckoned as skill, and not to be ready to seize an advantage is counted stupidity. But let the popular notion be what it may, let rogues grow fat and rich, and dazzle with their show of success, it must ever remain an immutable truth, that there is no real success without merit. To barter reputation for gain thinking that riches elevate a man, is a delusion.

It is time that the rising generation awake and improve upon the example of their fathers. Let there be an age of merit—an age of meritorious success. Let there be an age when, to succeed by honest tact and skillful integrity, shall be the highest honor a man can reach. Let there, for once, be a generation of honest men in the history of the Republic, and it will for ever be remembered as the golden age, and thereafter, whoever, through merit, shall be crowned with success, will be styled a hero.

Peter's Musical Monthly for November has arrived. It contains the best and latest music of any in the country.

## Woman's Rights.

[From the Iowa State Register.]

"ZEPHYR HOME," CHEROKEE, IOWA.  
November 11, 1870.

Dear Register:—It has been so long a time since the world was thrown into convulsions of delight by my facile pen, that I cannot longer refrain from using it. And yet it would seem a downright presumption for one of my sex, whose original and unrefined tastes had caused her to seek a homestead retreat in the North-west, to seize her quill for such a purpose. Indeed, it could not result otherwise than disastrously to your paper for such an one to gain admission to your columns, but for the dazzling scintillations of wit and humor, ever streaming from the stary host of contributors it has been the rare fortune of the Register to enlist in its cause. But then, you know, the splendor and magnificence of the Heavens comes not alone from the major stars, but from the "twinkle, twinkle little stars" as well. I do not aspire to do more than "twinkle." Oh, no; to aim till late is out of my range. Indeed, I never did keep late hours, which, doubtless accounts for my ability to "take a homestead."

N. B.—Heads of families, individual over twenty-five years of age (irrespective of race, color or sex), and others on account of military considerations, are permitted to enjoy this benefit right. For one and the same reason I am not the head of a family, nor the happy possessor of a military record, but am warred by my faithful mirror, and the record in the old family Bible, that I am—that I am—am, yes, I dare say it, twenty-one years of age, as the homestead law requires. And as you, my brave editor, may be assured, by this remarkable exhibition of genuine courage on my part, in daring to utter the truth so delicate a point, I would have manufactured for myself such a record, but for the contemptible social theories that ruled my sex out of every other than "Aunt Kezziah's umbrella and pepper-box brigade," and the very same that now crowd her out of the ranks of the politico-social ranks by keeping her away from the ballot box. But enough just now on the subject of woman's rights. I have said that I enjoy the happy privilege of being a homesteader; allow me to amplify this point a little.

It is not everywhere known by a certain class, who, of all others ought to know it, that the "defenceless and unprotected" butt of all jokes, except an "old maid," is entitled to the benefit of the Homestead act of 1862. That she can take, occupy and improve, if she will, the same number of broad acres that the pantaloons lords of creation are wont to rule over. (See *Lester on Lands*, vol. 2, p. 277); and that there are so many thousands of such persons, skinning out an existence from hand to mouth, on paltry salaries of from one to three dollars per week, craved and had at the hands of the aforesaid pantaloons tribe, is enough to cause one of that unfortunate class, to grasp her quill, and demand to be heard, even through the newspapers—sufficient to impel her to turn proclaimer, and say to her sisters, there are thousands of acres of land in the most fertile portions of Iowa, sending forth invitation after invitation, on their flower perfumed breath, "to come and occupy and improve; eye, touch us with the inspiring hand of industry, and we shall laugh with golden harvests for thee." And why don't you respond by coming? "Oh," you answer, "I am a woman!" Not so. Your trouble is, you lack the spunk and grit of true womanhood. These elements you want, and then you shall no longer remain dependents, but will venture to assume the offensive against the enormities and oppressions heaped upon you. You allow yourselves to be laughed and snubbed down by the narrow-minded stammering snuffers, who insist that your place is bumping over the sewing machine, or splashing in the dish-pan. Fie! Your place is where you can make the most money honorably; where you can evolve the greatest amount of practical work—develop the greatest amount of muscle and brains. Those who would have you believe that your sphere is exclusively in the delightfully odorized atmosphere of the kitchen, wash room and nursery, are afraid of just such developments as these. Depend upon it, they would play the identical trick on us, that the South perpetuated on the slave in not educating him. His education would have freed him.

You twenty-five thousand old maids in New England! You are invited to come and make homes in north-western Iowa, where many of your sisters will hail your coming with delight. Harken! If you can raise one or two hundred

dollars each, club together in pairs, trios, half dozens or more, and seek golden opportunities which will soon be gone from you. You are needed here, and will be appreciated, if you come with a purpose and a will equal to the demands of the times. Set an example to that worthless class of "gentleman loafers" who infest our large towns and cities by coming here and opening farm-homes for yourselves—self-sustaining homes, fortune making homes—just such homes as you need and can have by an endeavor worthy of your sex. By doing this, you will be able to hurl back the insult so often cast upon "the weaker vessel," that she is dependent, etc. Dependent! Yes, but only on God and her own brain and muscle. Dependent! Yes, but only on others who are dependent—Independent!

Obtain the name of some honest agent, and through him procure your lands, or send one of your number to personally select them. Move on to them at the proper time, providing yourselves with team, force, and such agricultural implements necessary to begin with. You say, "Oh, dear! this is too Herculean a task for a woman to undertake." There it is again—the legitimate outcroppings of your education at the hands of incompetent teachers. Try it. Others of your sex have, and success crowned their efforts. Why cannot you? If the editor of the Register should not from this letter out, and will encourage me to write another one, I shall be glad to tell you all about my homestead. I rather guess he will encourage me, as he stands before the people as a "woman's-rights man." Ad interim, I am, progressively yours,  
MALLIE W. LEMACH.

## The King of Spain.

The political agony of Spain is over at last, and she is provided with a king. The termination to the interregnum since the expulsion of Isabella is, at all events, not surprising, though it may be somewhat disappointing. The Republicans are evidently in a minority, and the bulk of the population are still in favor of monarchical rule. There is no use in attempting to deny or conceal this fact, because it is attested by notorious facts. The Cortes was elected specially for the purpose of deciding as to the form of Government, and it has pronounced emphatically against Republicanism and in favor of monarchy. There is no question, therefore, but that the Duke D'Aosta, is henceforth the legitimate sovereign of Spain. The people had an inalienable right to choose their form of Government, or to commission certain persons to make the selection for them; and the latter course of action having resulted in the election of a king, we are bound to recognize, although we may not approve of it. As American Republicans, we should, of course, prefer that the Spaniards had adopted our institutions, but we do not deny their right to do otherwise. We are much afraid that this choice will prove the source of innumerable misfortunes for Spain. She had just one good chance of rising out of the "slough of despond," where she had lain for centuries, and instead of taking advantage of it, she has thrown it wittily away. The country will be more lucky than we expect to see it if it escape a terrible and exhausting civil war. It may be torn to pieces by factions in the conflicting interests of Don Carlos, Montpensier, Isabella, the Prince of Asturias and the Republic. Notwithstanding that the last mentioned is represented only by a minority, and that probably not a very strong one, it would undoubtedly have been better for the country if it had been triumphant, because it alone could set on foot a really stable Government. All the others must, by their nature, tend toward a Republic by process of development, and for that reason they can only represent a state of transition. There is no higher class of Government than a Republican one, and, arrived at that, Spain would have avoided the necessity of a revolution. Now there is one, whether peaceful or violent we cannot say, before her in the future. If the Spanish Republicans are prudent, they will refrain from any endeavor to produce disturbance, and will leave the triumph of their cause to be worked out by the force of public opinion. Of this, at least, they may rest assured, monarchy in Spain, or anywhere else, cannot be a permanent institution.—*Chronicle.*

Mr. E. Cartwright, of the Froman Buildings, informs us that the warehouse has now in store some 90,000 bushels of wheat and 60,000 bushels of flax, and still the wheat keeps coming in.—*Albany Register.*

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS, &c.

**J. H. MYER,**  
Atty & Counsellor-at-Law.  
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.  
OFFICE in the Court House. 34-1y

**J. C. GRUBBS, M. D.,**  
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,  
Offers his Services to the Citizens of Dallas and Vicinity.  
OFFICE—at NICHOLS' Drug Store. 34-1f

**NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP,**  
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All kinds of Blacksmithing done on Short Notice, and to the Satisfaction of Customers, and at Reasonable Rates.  
Special attention paid to Horse-Shoeing.  
Oct. 27, 1870. FRENCH & McMAHON. 34-1y

**REMEMBER!**  
THAT THE  
**INDEPENDENCE HOTEL**  
Has been RE-FITTED, and no pains is now spared to make all who may call Comfortable and Happy.  
A good Stable is kept in connection with the House. Call and see us.  
Oct. 27, 1870. JEREMIAH GALWICK. 34-1y

**J. R. SITES, M. D.,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
Dallas, Ogn.  
Having resumed practice, will give special attention to Obstetrics, and the treatment of the diseases of Women and Children.  
Office at his residence. 34-1y

**W. D. JEFFRIES, M. D.,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
Eola, Oregon.  
Special attention given to Obstetrics and Diseases of Women. 1f

**J. E. DAVIDSON, M. D.,**  
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**T. V. B. Embree,**  
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AMITY, YAMHILL CO., OREGON.  
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Will practice in all the Courts of Record and Inferior Courts of this State.  
OFFICE—In Watkins & Co's Brick, up stairs. 1

**P. C. SULLIVAN,**  
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Will practice in all the Courts of the State. 1

**J. L. COLLINS,**  
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Special attention given to Collections and to matters pertaining to Real Estate. 1

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3-1f

**MARION RAMSEY,**  
Atty & Counsellor-at-Law.  
Lafayette, Oregon. 3-1f

**RUSSELL & FERRY,**  
Real Estate Brokers and  
Collection Agents,  
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Special attention given to the sale of Real Estate. Collections made in Oregon and the Territories.  
Property, town lots, improved farms, stock ranches, lands, &c., situated in the best portions of Oregon and W. T., for sale on reasonable terms. 3-1f

**E. D. SLOAT,**  
Carriage and Ornamental  
SIGN PAINTER,  
Commercial Street,  
Opposite Starky's Block.  
21-1f

**ALL SORTS OF GOODS SOLD FOR**  
Cash or Marketable Produce at  
J. H. LEWIS'S

**WELCH'S PREMIUM SALMON—BEST**  
in market—in kits or barrels.  
For sale at  
COX & EARNHART'S,  
Salem.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS, &c.

**COX & EARNHART,**  
WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS  
MOORE'S BLOCK, SALEM.

Goods by the Package at Reduced Rate  
my 10-24f

**Underwood, Barker & Co.,**  
WAGON MAKERS,  
Commercial street, Salem, Oregon.

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF WAG-  
ONS, after the most approved styles and  
the best of workmanship, on short notice, and  
AT PORTLAND PRICES!  
21-1f

**Saddlery, Harness,**  
**S. C. STILES,**  
Main st. (opposite the Court House), Dallas.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN  
Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,  
"Buck Lines, etc., etc., of all kinds, which he is  
prepared to sell at the lowest living rates.  
REPAIRING done on short notice.

WAITERS.—DO YOU WANT SOME  
Fine Cloth Gaiters? If so, supply your-  
selves at  
J. H. LEWIS'S.

**QUEENSWARE IN ABUNDANCE**  
At  
J. H. LEWIS'S.

**BANK EXCHANGE SALOON,**  
Main street, : : : Dallas, Ogn.

WINES, LIQUORS, PORTER, ALE,  
Bitters, Cigars, Candies, Oysters,  
and Sardines will be served to gentle-  
men on the outside of the counter, by a gentle-  
man who has an eye to "his" on the inside.  
So come along, boys; make no delay, and  
we will soon hear what you have to say.  
W. F. CLINGMAN.

**HURGREN & SHINDLER,**  
Importers and Dealers in

**FURNITURE**  
AND  
**BEDDING.**

The Largest Stock and the Oldest Fur-  
niture House in Portland.

WAREHOUSES AND FACTORY  
CORNER SALMON AND FIRST STREETS,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
19-1f

**EDUCATIONAL.**  
**LA CREOLE ACADEMY,**  
Dallas, Polk County, Oregon.

MR. M. M. GOLESBY, PRINCIPAL.  
MISS C. A. WATT, ASSISTANT.  
This Institution was Re-opened on Mon-  
day, the 31st of October. The Teachers are  
determined to do everything in their power to  
make this School second to none, of its grade,  
in the State. They earnestly solicit the hearty  
Co-operation of the Community, and a Liberal  
Patronage from the Public.

**EXPENSES.**  
PRIMARY, per Term.....\$4 00  
COMMON ENGLISH, per Term..... 6 00  
HIGHER ENGLISH, per Term..... 8 00  
Latin or French Language, Two Dollars  
Extra.

These figures will be greatly reduced by the  
application of the Endowment Fund. All  
Students entering the School will share equally  
the benefit of this Fund.  
Students will not be admitted for a less  
period than a Half Term. Charges will be  
made from the time of Entering.  
No deduction made for Absence, except in  
case of protracted Sickness.

N. LEE, Chairman Ex. Com.  
WM. HOWE, Sec. of Board.

**WOOL WANTED.**

**THE ELLENDALE MILL COMPANY**  
will give the highest market price for  
wool, delivered at their factory in Polk Co.  
Their Store is also open, with a general as-  
sortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,  
&c.

**NOTICE.**  
THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF  
W. C. Brown & Co. are requested to come  
forward and settle their notes and accounts, as  
the business of the late firm must be settled  
without further delay.  
W. C. BROWN & Co.,  
Dallas, Ogn., August 24, 1870. 26-1f

**JENNINGS LODGE No. 9 F.**  
A. M., Dallas, holds its regular com-  
munications on the Saturday preceding  
the Full Moon in each month, unless the moon  
falls on Saturday—then on that day, at one  
o'clock.  
Also, on the second Friday in each month  
at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of improve-  
ment of the Craft in Masonry, and for such  
other work as the Master may from time to  
time order.  
All Brethren in good standing are invited  
attend. By order of the W. M.